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NUMBER 219.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1858.

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REGORY & MAURY, Managers

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARK, Class A, for 1858. Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, January 2, 1858.

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Lottery for the STATE OF D	
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STATE OF DELAWARE

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\$25,500 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

Washington Insurance Company.

HIS Company is now prepared to receive appli-cations for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the f city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office corner and street and Penn, avenue, over the Washington City Savings

Samuel Bacon, James F. Haliday, Hotsen Taylor, M. W. Galt, JAMES C. McGUIRE, President

OMPLETION of Panama Railroad.—Reduction of fire to California.—United States mail atoamships leave New for Aspinwall on the 5th and 20th of each mouth, connecting mail steamer's from Panama to San Francisco.

25e steamships have been impected and approved by the Navy timest, and guaranty speed and safety.

Panama railroad (57 mides long) is now completed from ocean fan, and is crossed in 3 or 4 hours. The baggage of passengers have seen to the company's expense. The paid in New York through to San Francisco, and passengers are sked at Fanama by steamer at the company's expense. The paid in New York covers all expenses of the trip.

Final in New York covers all expenses of the trip.

Final in New York through the port in New York, Panama, and San Boo, to prevent detention in case of accident, so that the route is illy retiable.

ily reisold.

Sengers leave Panama the same day they arrive at Aspinwall.

Sengers leave Panama the same, and take charge of women

soliten without other protoctors.

Hrough tickets at the lowest rates apply at the agency, 177

threet, New York, to

I. W. RAYMOND.

HITE COLORED KID GLOVES, from 60 to 75 cents.—Just received a superior lot of kid gloves, which we pleas of at the unusual low prices—60 cents to 75 cents. We also slarge stock on hand and desire to run them off. Buyers of them to be a good, reliable glove.

WALL, STEPHENS, & CO., 222 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th ste.

United States Agricultural Society

THE United States Agricultural Society will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington of y, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January, 1853, when the chofton of officers will then be held, and the business required by the constitution of the society will be trans-

participates the proceedings.

The published volume of Transactions for 1807, cantaining reports the trief of respers and mowers at Syracuse, and of the grand anal estibition at Louisville, will be delivered to members of the

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have

Winter Term.-Instruction in French. ONSIEUR E. MASSE returns thanks for the patronage bitherto afforded him, and gives notice that the ter term will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of becember. He is desirous to form a class of not less than ten and not more than

MISS BROOKE informs members of Congress, and others who may intend placing their daughters at school in Washington, that she is prepared to receive a few additional boarding papils at her establishment, Seven Buildings, No. 138 rennaylyanis

TMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS, by which their incomes must be doubled.—The undersigned has invented and obtained letters patent from the United States for the arrangement and combination of machinery for converting seed cotton into yarns by one continuous process, from the gin through the various preparation and spinning machinery, until it is ready for shiptered or venering.

nent or weaving.

The saving from waste by this process will be at least ten per cent.; and yazus made from the fibre (unbrokes and uniquired by the operations of the machinery of the present process used to open and discussingle it) will be about fifty per cent. stronger and heavier, and will command the markets of the world, distancing all competition at savagaged prices.

The undersigned is prepared to dispose of privileges to use his patent; and planters will be informed as to terms, with complete instructions how to use it, use to obtain the best machinery, and all other necessary particulars, on application addressed to the or constant particulars of the processor of the pro

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY. Georgetown, D. C.

THIS large boarding and day school for young ladies, so long and favorably known as conducted by Miss I. S. English, is now under the direction of Miss M. J. Harrover, principal, assisted by a corps of competent and experienced teachers in every department of learning. assisted by a corps of competent and experience.

In the partment of learning.

Mombers of Congress and others whose duties call them to Washington may place their daughters or wards here under their own supervision, as many have been accustemed to do—the graduates of this seminary representing nearly every State in the Union.

For particulars address M. J. HARROVER,

Principal of the Georgetown Female Seminary,

Sep 12—cotf Georgetown, D. C.

PHE LAST LOT THIS SEASON.—We open this server superior black and other

MHE LAST LOT THIS SEASON.—We open this morning the last lot of those very superior black and other clouks for radies that we shall have this account.

In point of style, material, trimming, and finish they are considered the very best make ever offered in this market.

Black cloths, ribbed and plain, thick and thin, and real black Lyon's silk velvets, all widths, for ladius' clocks and bingoes, probably the largest and cheapest to in the Battriet.

200 dozen ladies' real Paris kid gloves, all colors and sizes.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is greenlarged.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market.

C. Gautier's French Restaurant. N soliciting your patronage for the coming sea-son, I respectfully call your attention to my present unsurpassed facilities of business, having made arrangements to supply the largest dimers, balls, and parties, at a few hours' notice, on the most reasonable terms, with overything pertaining to the most fashizuable entertainments.

entertainments.

My home presents advantages that cannot be surpassed, if equalled. Entire dinners and dessert furnished without any trouble to yourself or family at moderate chargest. A First-Class Figure Gook cab sont to your house at a seal cranse of \$2 for his services, and marketing or auch articles as you may wish purchased and furnished at cost. Also, China, glass, silverware, and table ornaments.

C. GAUTER,
252 Pennsylvania ayenue.

D'IVERNOIS' HOTEL, D'IVERNOIS' HOLLS, sylvania Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, washington, D. C.

This establishment is newly furnished and arranged on the most i ern and improved principle, with private apartments for either ladies or gantlemen.

So The bor is supplied with the choicest of wines and liquors. Gause and other deficacios in ceases.

Hot and cold lunch from 11 e'clock, a. m., until 12, m.

Nov 22—tf

EBBITT HOUSE.

J. H. FREEMAN. F street, between 12th and 14th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thor-Till's popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furnisher.
It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a
first class house.
The proprietor has provided a coach, which will be at the railroad
depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for the conveyance of
passengers and baggage to the hotel.

Out 9—

INRLES MACKAY.—The Poems and other for sale at TAYLOR & MACKAY Bookstore, near 9th street.

FOR SALE—A valuable and pleasant pew in St. John's Church. Inquire of Anthony Hyde, eq., at Higgs & Dec 19—dif

TURBDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1857.

THE grant of land made by the not of Congress approved May 15, 1868, to the State of 100Ma, to aid to the construction of certain railroads therein mentioned, having been so it adjusted as to authorize the release from withdrawal of the late hereinafter described, notice it hereby given that all the vacant offer lands hereinfore withdrawn from sale or entry along the routes of as railroads which it coulside or its sales on each side of the said road situated in the undermentioned townships, which have not been a lected in virtue of said grant or any other grant made by Congress, legally claimed by pro-emption, and which were subject to private e

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal m

North of the base line and east of the lifth principal meridias Townships 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 82, of ranges 1 and 2. Townships 79, 80, 81, and 82, of range 2. Townships 81 and 82, of ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7.

North of the base line and uses of the fifth principal me

At the land office at CHARITON on Monday, the fifteenth day of

12, 13, and 14.
Townships 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, and 75, of range 15.
Townships 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, and 75, of range 16.
Townships 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, and 75, of ranges 17, 18, 19, and 29.
Townships 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, and 75, of range 21.
Townships 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, and 75, of range 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 35.

At the land office at SIOUX CITY on Tuesday, the twenty third day North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian Townships 80, 87, and 88, of range 34.
Townships 86 and 85, of ranges 35 and 37.
Townships 86 and 88, of ranges 38, 39, and 40.
Township 91, of range 41.
Township 90, of range 42.
Township 80, 07 and 88, of ranges 43, 44, and 45.
Township 86, 67 and 88, of ranges 43, 44, and 45.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

the slavery question on the same footing with each and every other local and domestic question, as had been done from the beginning of the government. I do not misunderstand him on that point.

Mr. FITCH. No, sir.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to find that on the very basis of his argument he and I agree. It was the object of repealing the Missouri compromise to put the slavery question on the same footing with each and every other domestic question in the Ferritories and new States: that is, to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate all their domestic institutions, slavery included, to suit themselves. On this point, however, he differs with the President of the United States; for the President tells us that the object was to make slavery an exception and submit that by itself, but not submit the other questions. I was sorry to see the senator taking issue with the

resident of the United States upon a question of that kind, and, at the same time, arraigning me for having done the same thing. The whole head and front of my offending consists in the fact, that I dissented from that part of the President's message which declared that the slavery question was an exception, and argued to prove that the object of the Kansas. Nebraska bill was to exclude that exception and put the slavery question on the same footing with every other question which was local and not national, State and not federal. The senator from Indiana now agrees with me that the President was wrong in that part of his message, and that I was right. There is no avoiding this conclusion. He repeated the proposition a dozen times in the course of his speech. I am glad to find that he and I agree thus far. I hope he will not consider that he is outside the pule of a healthy organization; that he is abandoning the President, and engaging in an ambitious scheme to break down the administration, because he differs with the President on the same point that I do.

ministration, because he differs with the President on the same point that I do.

He says I have come out in favor of a general rule, novel in the history of the government, that hereafter every constitution formed by a new State coming into the Union must be submitted to the people before it is sent here. The senator argues against the general rule as being a novel and revolutionary principle, which ought not to be fastened on the country at this day. Has he read the President's message on that point? In the message the President of the United States tells us that the example of the Minnesota bill, in requiring the constitution to ple of the Minnesota bill, in requiring the constitution to be submitted to the people, is a noble example, and should be followed in all cases hereafter to arise. The senator is arraigning the general rule of the President in regard to the submission of constitutions to the people for ratification. I stand with the President in behalf of that

general rule.

I am a little at a loss to see upon what ground it is that
the senator utters vague innuendoes about men putting
themselves in a factious position towards the party, divi-President says the slavery question is treated by the Kansas-Nebraska bill as an exception. The senator says that by that bill and by the Cheimanti platform the slavery question is put on the same footing with all other questions, without any exception. On that point, as I have said, the senator from Indiana and myself agree, both differing from the President. He differs from the President in regard to the construction of the control of

both differing from the President. He differs from the President in regard to the general rule that the 'constitution onght to be submitted to the people. On that point I agree with the President. If to differ from the President is faction, then the senator has just double the amount of faction in his position that I have in mine.

Then what is the issue between the senator from Indiana and myself? Agreeing that the object of the Kansus-Nebraska bill was to place the slavery question on an equal footing with all other local and domestic institutions, and leave the people free to decide the whole, he takes the ground that he will not submit those questions to the people, and I take the ground that they should be submitted to the people. That is the simple point of difference. On that point the reasoning of the President is with me; for he ways that by the terms of the Nebraska bill it was incumbent upon the democratic party to insist that the slavery question is and if the senator from Instinas be right in saying that by the Nebraska bill the slavery question was put on the same footing with all others, then the agreement that the starters with the President that filters that the starters with the President that filters that the starters with the President that filters that the starters with the President that the starters with the President that the starters that the starters with the President the affirm that the the starters with the President the affirm that the that the starters with the President that the affirm that the the starters with the President the affirm that the the starters with the President the affirm that the that the starters with the President the affirm that the the starters with the President the affirm that the the starters are the president that the affirm that the starters are that the starters are the president that the starters are the presid

has very little to do with this question. The great point is, is it right to force a constitution upon a people against their will? Am I not right in my opposition to that act of power and oppression? I would rather argue that question than go into any controversies with political friends or even political opponents. I would prefer that they should consider me so humble an individual that my history of fifteen years is not necessary to be discussed, inasmuch as during the whole fifteen years I have found them loud in praise of my course as to the political iniquities which they now propose to bring in judgment against me.

iniquities which they now propose to bring in judgment against me.

But, sir, I ask no mercy in relation to this matter. I will not provoke controversy with anybody. I shall not shrink from the avowal of my opinions and the vindication of my character whenever I choose to do it. I may not reply to all. It may be an object to worry out my strength by these constant attacks from day to day. Whenever I find it failing I will reserve myself, and then come back and take a raking fire at the whole group. [Laughter.] But whenever I shall feel inclined I will repet the blow at the time it is struck.

Mr. FITCH. Mr. President— Mr. FITCH. Mr. President—
The VICE PRESIDENT. The senator from Michigan

Mr. FITCH. I should not ask the indulgence of the senator from Michigan, but for the fact that the senator from Illinois, for reasons best known to himself, attrib-uted to me language which I did not utter, and sentinents which I have not expressed or entertained. I must, there-fore, appeal to the courtesy of the senator from Michigan

fore, appear to the courses, of the senate role to allow me to answer.

Mr. STEWART. Inasmuch as I commenced the day by acts of courtesy, it would hardly be graceful now for me to refuse to extend the courtesy. I yield to the sena-

Mr. FITCH. At first, the senator from Illinois assumed that his own and my argument were based on the same idea—the idea that the slavery question, from being an exceptional one, was, by the compromises of 1850 and by the Kansas bill, placed under the general rule, and subjected to the popular will, in precisely the same manner with other domestic questions. Whatever his views now may be, he did not express that view in his opening speech. Here it is, in the pamphlet form, as ordered by the senator:

"Now, sir, what was the principle enunciated by the authors and supporters of that bill when it was brought forward? Did we not come before the country, and say that we repealed the Missouri re-striction for the purpose of substituting and carrying out, as a general rule, the great principle of self-government, which less the people of

The state of the s

would if it were out. With me it can make no difference. I regard the result of that convention as a trick, a fraud upon the rights of the people, and, come with slavery or without always. I am opposed to the whole of it.

But we are fold we must force the Lecompton conditionation of the convention of the convention

who heard him, that some kind of influence was at work, an improper and unauthorized influence, to compel the slavery clause to be struck out of the constitution. He insimuated some sort of knowledge on his part that the "returns"—emphasizing the word—would show a great majority for striking out that clause, as though there was to be a second edition of the Oxford frauds, though in an opposite direction; and he had knowledge of this fact, but would not communicate it. This was a mere insinuation. Upon what was it based?

Now, again, he indulges in the same strain. He insinuates that within sixty days those now agreeing with the President in his views in relation to this matter, particularly southern senators, will stand side by side with him, because the slavery clause will, in all probability, be stricken out.

stricken out.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I did not say northern or southern.

Mr. FITCH. Then those who agree with the President.

This is an insinuation that gentlemen—he says he did
not indicate southern gentlemen—who have avowed, in
public and private, their views and their determination to
rote for this constitution, if it comes here with a fair
election yesterday, not interrupted by force, whether the
slavery clause be left in or voted out, leaving that question for the decision of the people will change their de-

slavery clause be left in or voted out, leaving that question for the decision of the people, will change their determination if that clause be stricken out.

Mr. President, it was to avoid just such an insimation in relation to myself, because I knew it would come, that I determined, if an opportunity offered, to state the reasons for my action in advance of any possible knowledge of the character of the decision yesterday. I was determined that neither that senator nor others should be able to say to me, you would have voted differently if that clause were in, or differently if it were out.

Other insinuations are also made. One is, that some power or person, some vague, shadowy something, which

Other insimuations are also made. One is, that some power or person, some vague, shadowy something, which he would not name or locate, was suborning and buying cilitors and letter-writers to assail him. I have not the noney, if I had the inclination, if it was intended in part for me.

Another insimuation which I did not think proper to answer, and an uncalled-for one, was, if I did not misunderstand his language yesterday, that those who were opposed to him were, in a great measure, governed by executive patronage and favor. I have nothing to ask of the Executive, present or future, for myself, and scorn any such imputation, come from where it may. When imputations like that are thrown abroad to influence and pejudice the people against their representatives here, it only indicates what kind of motive can govern the man who makes them. Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have a word to say

most implicit faith in the returns that will come from Kansus, as to the election held yesterday, and I will teil you why I intimated that doubt. In the first place, I saw that the convention took that election out from under the existing laws of the Territory, and placed it under the direction of three commissioners, to be appointed by the president of the convention, who should appoint the judges, and they the clerks, and hold the election with